



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 2574, Station B, London, ON. N6A 4G9



February, 1991

91-2

Life and Death in 16th Century Ontario

Dr. William Fitzgerald

This month we provide a report from recently "PhDed" McGill alumni, Bill Fitzgerald. Bill will offer up some interesting interpretations of what occurred during this complex and poorly understood period of Iroquoian development. Speaker Night in April will be on the 11th, starting at 8 P.M., and, as always, will be held at the Museum of Indian Archaeology. See you there!

Last Chance to pay your 1991 dues

ANNUAL RATES

Individual	\$15.00
Family	\$18.00
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EXECUTIVE REPORT

The Executive is pleased to report that the March 2nd book launch for the Prehistory volume was a big success. Thanks to everyone who made it, and especially those who came in from out of town, including Ian Kenyon, Bill Fox, Conrad Heidenreich, Ron Williamson, Gary Crawford, Art Howey, Stew Leslie, Charlie Nixon, Jim Esler, and everyone else (see enclosed photo essay for your amusement). Since then, volume sales have been moving along smoothly, with over 200 copies distributed so far. And don't forget, this is with only a single advertisement in KEWA. In the next couple of months the Executive will be flogging flyers, and getting copies of the book reviewed in journals, in order to continue the current brisk rate of sales. We fully expect to see our stock of copies drop quickly, so hurry up and order yours today!

On other fronts, don't forget that membership dues for 1991 are past owing. If you haven't yet paid there will be a sticker on your cover of KEWA. If you don't pay up, you won't receive our next exciting issue!

* * * *

Job Opportunities

Dena Doreszenko announced a number of positions available for the Toronto area. These include an Assistant Archaeologist to be employed on a 1 year contract (MA in archaeology and field experience), to assist the Archaeological Co-ordinator of the OHF Property Restoration Unit, Toronto; as well as:

- 1 Field Director for the Benares Historic Archaeology Project, Mississauga (\$12.50 per hour x 20 weeks)
- 8 Field Assistants for Benares (\$9.00 per hour x 16 weeks)
- 1 Lab Technician for Benares (\$11.00 per hour x 22 weeks)

Work to begin by May 6th. Anyone interested should contact Dena c/o Ontario Heritage Foundation, Property Restoration Unit, 77 Bloor St. W., 2nd Fl., Toronto, M7A 2R9

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SOCIAL REPORT

The Executive is already considering a couple of ideas for weekend field projects that Chapter members can participate in this summer, but we'd still like some more ideas. If you think you might have a project in mind that you'd like to offer to the Chapter, or one you'd like to see done, please contact an Executive member. Also, it's not too early to begin planning for this year's Chapter Summer Picnic. As always we are looking for a venue for the event. Anyone willing to serve as host should contact a member of the Executive.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This month we feature an article on an early 19th century domestic site in Brant County. It has certainly been some time since we featured work on an historic site, and it makes a nice change. Provided by Chapter Secretary Bev Morrison, this is another installment from the files of the southwest regional archaeology office of the Ministry of Transportation, a continuing wealth of KEWA fodder!

THE STORY SITE: AN EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY HOMESTEAD IN BRANT COUNTY, ONTARIO

Beverly A. Morrison

Introduction

The Story Site (AhHb-26) was discovered during the archaeological survey of the Hwy. 403 R.O.W. from Brantford to Ancaster in the Spring of 1988. Some confusion concerning the location of this site led to its being named Story, which subsequently turned out to be the name of a neighbouring 19th century farmstead.

The Story site is located east of the Johnson Settlement, in Brantford Township, Brant County (Figure 1). The site sits on the Norfolk Sand Plain, with a clay plain a short distance to the south (Chapman and Putnam 1966). Early land survey records report that this lot was dominated by pine with beech, maple and oak to the north and west, and black ash swamp to the south (Finlay 1978). Fairchild Creek, a tributary of the Grand River, is approximately 750 metres to the south-southwest of the site, with a minor tributary of the creek located 150 metres to the east. Two other small, seasonal tributaries are located approximately 300 metres to the west.

A surface survey was conducted at the site in 1988, and revealed that this site consisted of a small prehistoric and a more prolific historic component. Preliminary analysis indicated an early 19th century date for this material and mitigation was recommended (Lennox & Murphy 1989). Excavations occurred in July, 1990. Topsoil was removed by gradall from an area measuring approximately 20m x 32m in extent. This area was shovel-shined and subsoil features were exposed, recorded and excavated (Figure 2).

Historical Background

Literary and documentary sources were consulted for information concerning the historic occupation of the Story Site. The following discussion includes information obtained from a number of sources, including a return of inspection document, census records, a deed search and the land records index.

The land on which the Story site is located was originally part of the Grand River Tract granted to the Six Nations Iroquois in 1784, in part for their efforts and allegiance to the British during the American Revolution. This parcel of land comprised an area six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from its source to its mouth, and totalling 675,000 acres (Johnston 1967:7).

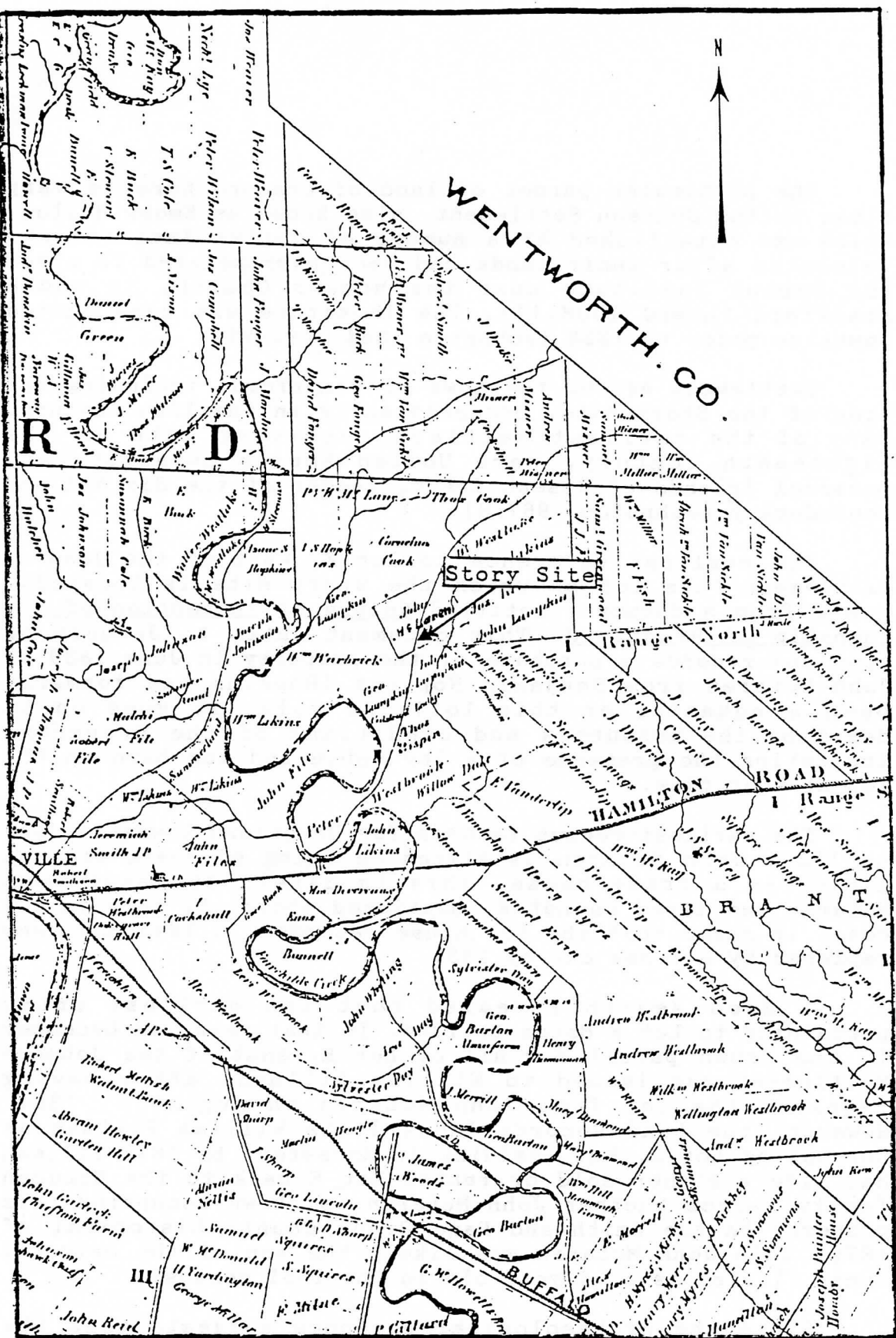


Figure 1: Section of the 1853 Tremaine Map of Brantford Township.

The particular parcel of land of concern here is very close to the Johnson Settlement, also known as Smoky Hollow, which was established by a number of Native families who relocated after their lands had been expropriated to erect the Mohawk Institute near the Mohawk Church, in south Brantford (Luard 1966:11). The Institute was constructed sometime prior to 1828 (Johnston 1964: lxxxvi).

Settlement around the town of Brantford, including the area of the Story Site, occurred early in the 19th century. Many of the earliest settlers, arriving late in the eighteenth century, were United Empire Loyalists and personal friends of Joseph Brant, leader of the Six Nations Confederacy (Johnston 1967:8).

The earliest reference to lot E, east of the Johnson Settlement (the lot on which the Story site is located), comes from a document entitled Return of Inspection of the Township of Brantford. This document dates to January of 1845 and records a purchase of the property in June 1839 by John McLaren from Benjamin Hopkins (Hopkins had formerly been a squatter on this lot). As well, it goes on to describe the resources and conditions of the property, indicating the presence of a log cabin and log barn on the lot at that time.

The earliest census records for Brantford Township date to 1851. John McLaren is listed as being 60 years old and living in a frame house. This is likely the same John McLaren who lived on Lot E, mentioned above. If this is the case, it seems that the log house recorded in 1845 had been replaced by a frame one by 1851.

A deed search revealed that the earliest entry pertaining to Lot E dates to 1864. In that year, on December 1, the crown patent for all of Lot E, east of the Johnson Settlement was issued to William Fillman, after having received the lot from John McLaren on August 3, 1864. However, the Land Records Index lists William Fillman as purchasing Lot E, but residing in Ancaster. By 1875 Fillman had likely either sold or rented Lot E back to the McLaren family, since another John McLaren is shown occupying this property in the Smith and Page Brant County Historical of 1875. This John McLaren was likely the son of the original owner (listed as a 14 year old in the 1851 census).

Since the archaeological evidence suggests that the site was occupied mostly prior to when the McLaren family owned the property, it is likely that this site relates to Benjamin Hopkins. Hopkins was cited as a squatter on the property prior to 1839 in the return of inspection document already mentioned. A short biographical sketch of some of the residents of Brant County states that both Benjamin

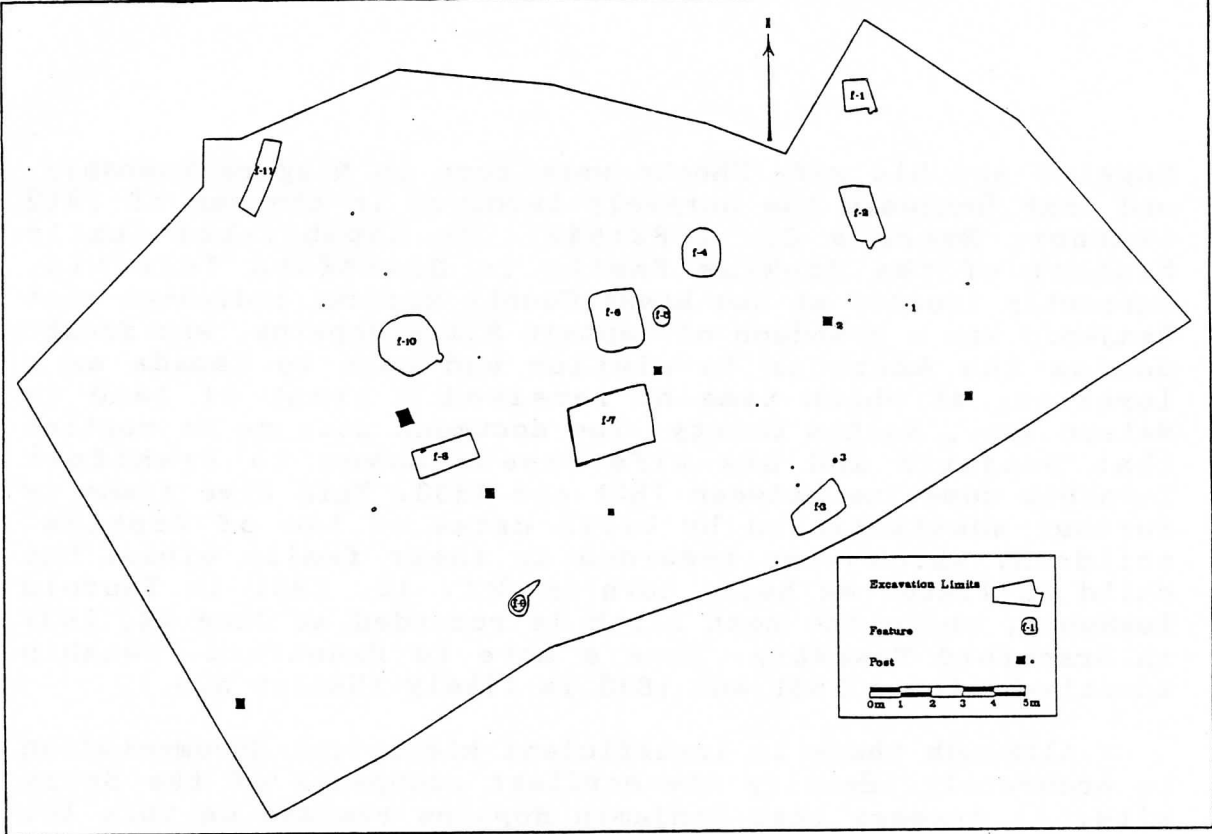


Figure 2: The Story Site Excavation Plan

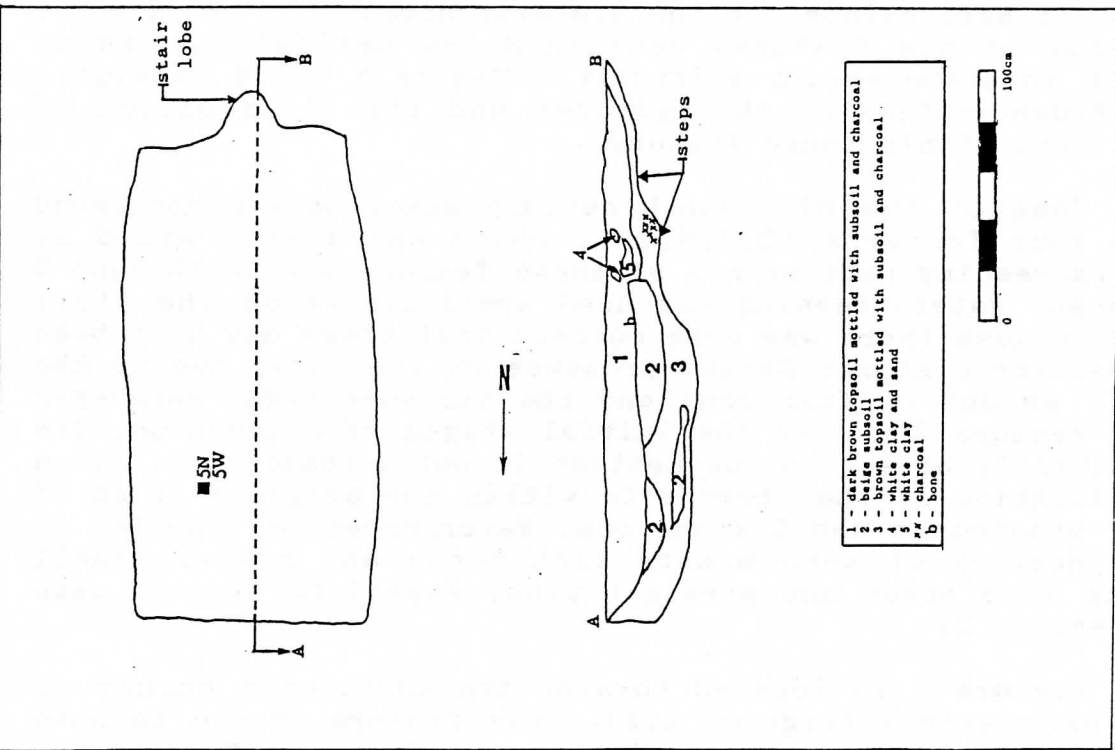


Figure 3: Story Site Feature 2

Hopkins and his wife Phoebe were born in Niagara Township, and that Benjamin was actively involved in the War of 1812 (Warner, Beers & Co. 1883:642). An unpublished family history of the Hopkins family in Brantford Township, currently located at the Brant County Museum, indicates that Benjamin was a grandson of Captain Silas Hopkins, who fought during the American Revolution and came to Canada as a loyalist, at which time he received a grant of land in Nelson Twp., Halton County. The document goes on to mention that Benjamin and his wife Phoebe moved to Brantford Township sometime between 1831 and 1833. This time frame is further substantiated by birth dates of two of Hopkins' children, which were recorded in their family bible. One child is listed as being born on Oct. 15, 1831 in Thorold Township, while the next birth is recorded as June 22, 1833 in Brantford Township. Thus a move to Brantford Township sometime between 1831 and 1833 is likely (Hanley n.d.).

Although there is insufficient historical documentation to accurately identify the earliest occupants of the Story site, it appears that Benjamin Hopkins resided on this lot prior to 1839.

Settlement Patterns from the Story Site

Eleven features were uncovered during excavation - all of which were related to the historic occupation (Figure 2). Several of the features contained few artifacts, making their interpretations difficult. Tables 1 and 2 provide a brief description of the features and the distribution of artifacts within these features.

Most of the nineteenth century material was recovered from four features (2,4,6,10), which was likely aided by waterscreening part or all of these feature's fill through 2 mm mesh. Waterscreening was used specifically on the Story site because there was some concern that there may have been an earlier historic Native presence on the site, due to the small amount of fish bone and the strike-a-light recovered from feature 2 during the initial stages of excavation. The possibility of such an occupation is not unreasonable, given the location of the Story site within the original tract of land granted to the Six Nations. Waterscreening resulted in the recovery of more minute fish bones and scales, small glass seed beads and straight pins, especially in the case of feature 2.

Feature 2 is located towards the north-east corner of the excavations (Figures 2,3). This feature proved to have some distinctive layers and lenses, which were waterscreened separately through 2 mm mesh. The uppermost layer proved to be the most prolific after waterscreening. Based on ceramic and artifact analyses, feature 2 appears to be somewhat earlier than the others at the site. For example, an early

palette painted teacup, of a form common to the first two decades of the 19th century, was recovered from this feature (I. Kenyon 1987a; Figure 8a). Likewise, there was a general lack of ceramics dating to the 1830's in this feature.

Feature 2 was also unusual from the other features due to some of the non-ceramic material recovered. A number of straight pins, glass beads, a bone bead-like object, a clasp knife, and a quantity of lead shot were all present (Tables 7 & 9). Feature 2 also produced a large amount of faunal remains. The majority of the identifiable bone was non-domestic micro-fauna and included small rodents, birds and fish, while domestic bone included the remains of pig, sheep and cattle (Table 10; Mattila 1991).

The function of this feature is interpreted as a root cellar, suggested mainly from its profile (Figure 3) which exhibits earthen steps. Features with similar profiles from other 19th century sites have been identified as cellars (Phillippe & Walters 1986:42, Figure 1).

Feature 4 is difficult to interpret. The artifacts from this feature include a large quantity of the ceramics, glass, and the largest number of pipe fragments recovered from feature/post mould fill (Table 2). Metal artifacts from this feature are quite varied and include an iron buckle which may be from a horse harness (T. Kenyon 1984, Figure 3), 2 drawer/door handles (one of brass and the other of iron), and the largest number of nails recovered from feature/post mould fill (Table 9). The majority of the faunal remains from this feature could not be identified, although the bone identified indicates the presence of pig, cattle and sheep, and the bone appears to be related to specific cuts of meat. This suggests that these remains are representative of meal-oriented refuse as opposed to butchering waste (Mattila 1991).

Feature 4 contains a diverse assemblage of material. There appears to be a substantial amount of kitchen-related items such as the ceramics and faunal remains. At the same time there is a large quantity of non-kitchen related items. For these reasons, this feature is interpreted to be a refuse pit.

Feature 6 is rectangular in shape with a maximum depth of 28 cm. The profile revealed some distinctive layers and lensing which were screened separately (Figure 4). The pit produced a large quantity of the ceramics, including two fragments of black basalt - an expensive ceramic type from the early 19th century. Feature 6 also exhibited a large quantity of bone, and the largest number of brick fragments recovered from feature/post mould fill (Table 2). Of the 796 pieces of bone recovered, 675 were exposed to heat. Domestic faunal remains include pig, cattle and sheep (Mattila 1991).

Feature #	Dimensions (cm)			Plan	Profile	Type	Artifact Total
1	107	90	10	square		unknown	6
2	230	100	36	see Figure 4		cellar	5,192
3	200	106	20	rectangular		unknown	3
4	154	116	12	see Figure 5		refuse pit	346
5	70	57	13	oval		unknown	31
6	194	157	28	see Figure 6		cellar	1,210
7	265	198	13	see Figure 7		addition/shed	55
8	206	90	7	rectangular		unknown	0
9	82	63	10	oval		unknown	4
10	200	181	70	see Figure 8		well/cistern	800
11	250	60	15	rectangular		unknown	1

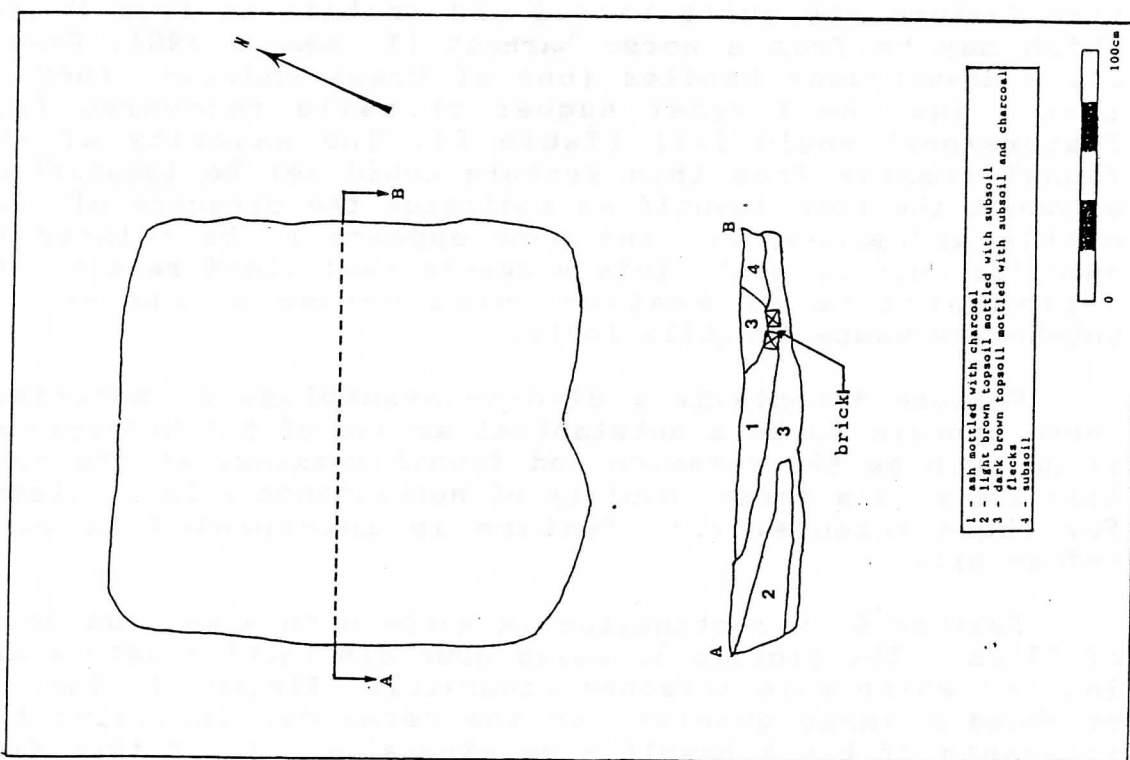


Figure 4: Story Site Feature 6

As well, many of the bricks were burnt or ash covered, and may have been the remains of a hearth/chimney.

Feature 6, like feature 2, is interpreted as a cellar, given its depth and size. It contained material that can be interpreted as kitchen-related and was likely located under the kitchen with access via a trap door. Most likely the presence of artifacts in this feature resulted from the collapse of the floor above after abandonment or through intentional deposition during the final phase of occupation when the feature may have fell into disuse.

It should be mentioned that cellars are the most prevalent feature on 19th century homestead sites, and it was not uncommon to find early farmsteads with more than one. Cellars were crucial in surviving the winter, as they were used primarily for storage of fruits and vegetables (Phillippe & Walters 1986:40-41).

Feature 7 is rectangular in shape, with a maximum depth of 13 cm. It produced only 55 artifacts. There are remnants of wood along three sides of the feature (Figure 5). It is possible that this shallow feature may have been a shed or addition attached to the house (Ian Kenyon, Pers. Comm.).

Finally, feature 10 is a circular, layered pit with a maximum depth of 70 cm (Figure 6). Samples of fill from the two bottom layers were subjected to waterscreening through 2 mm mesh. Feature 10 had the largest quantity of ceramics including crockery, recovered from feature/post mould fill. As well, it produced the greatest amount of glass, and a substantial number of pipes and metal recovered (Table 2).

Feature 10 had the most burnt ceramics of all the features and out of 453 pieces of bone 240 were burnt. There was also a significant number of small brick fragments less than 2 cm in diameter and a quantity of ash and charcoal recovered from this feature suggesting a redeposition of material from a kitchen hearth.

Due to the large quantity of material, its diversity and burnt condition, this feature is likely a midden, consisting primarily of kitchen refuse redeposited from the hearth. However, this feature may have originally functioned as something else and was later abandoned and ultimately filled in with refuse. It has been noted on other 19th century sites that cellars and wells/cisterns are often 4 to 6 meters apart (Ian Kenyon, Pers. Comm.). Feature 10 is located approximately 5.25 m away from Feature 6 (which is interpreted as a cellar; Figure 3). This, along with its shape, suggests that feature 10 may have originally functioned as a well or cistern.

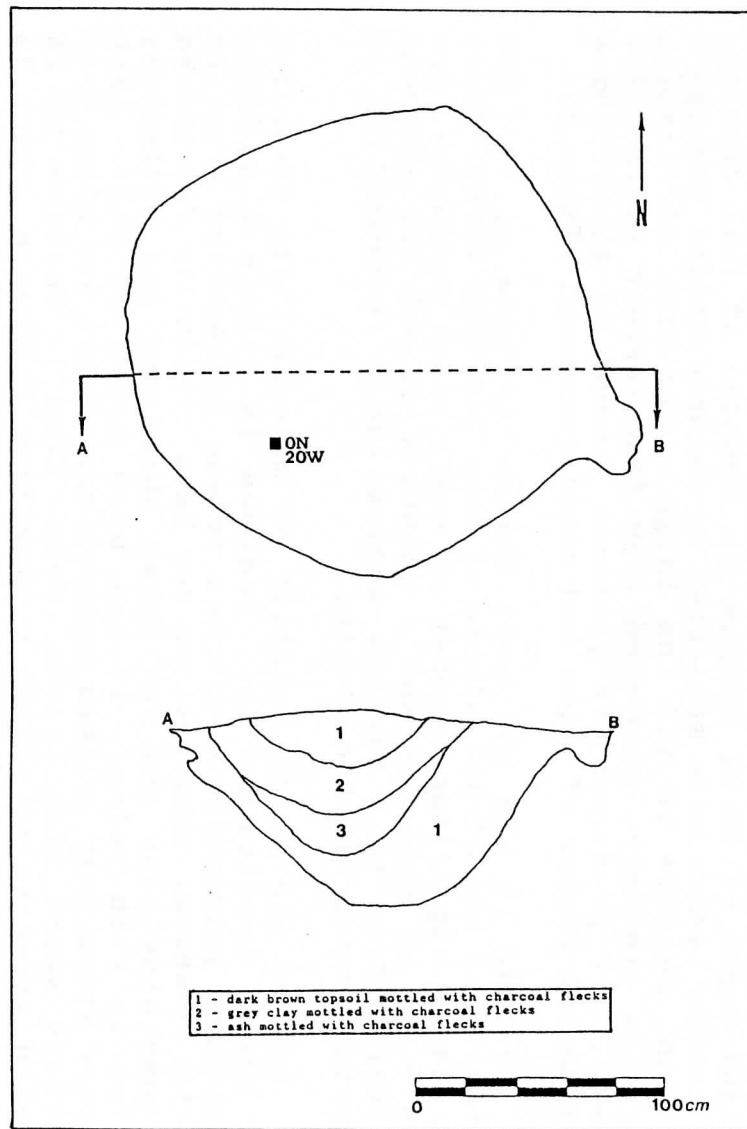


Figure 6: Story Site Feature 10

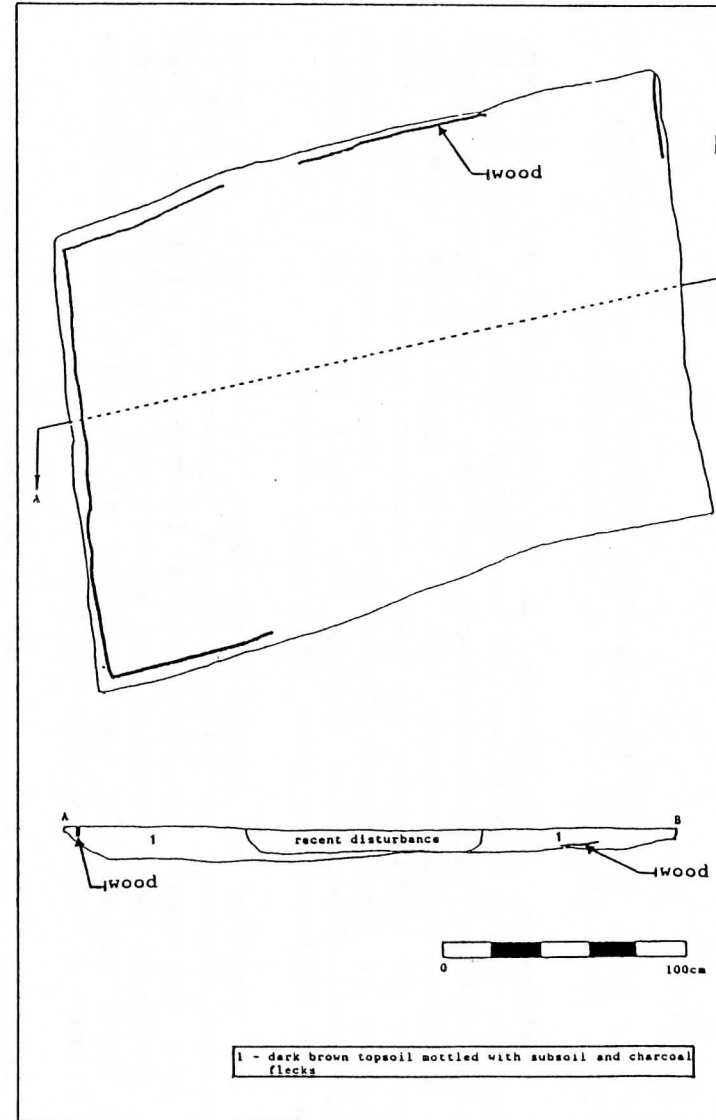


Figure 5: Story Site Feature 7

Artifact Analysis

A total of 8,435 artifacts were recovered as a result of the three surface collections and the feature excavations at the Story site (Table 2). The majority of the assemblage was composed of bone and ceramics (86.6%). This pattern is similar to the early 19th century Drake Site nearby and differs from later mid to late 19th century homesteads where glass and metal artifacts predominate (Dodd 1990:6).

Ceramics

Ceramics are divided into tableware and crockery. Most of the ceramics were recovered from features 4 (10.0%), 6 (9.0%), 10 (12.6%) and the intensive surface collection of the site (60.7%).

Tableware

The majority of the identifiable tableware consists of different varieties of white earthenwares (683 or 99.6%). Plain white sherds which could not be identified as either pearlware or creamware are classified as whiteware and make up the largest category of plain white tableware (236 or 61.1%). Pearlware is the next largest category (141 or 36.5%), while creamware comprises the smallest amount of undecorated white earthenwares (9 or 2.3%).

Whiteware was in common use from ca. 1830 onward (I. Kenyon n.d.). Pearlware was introduced by the 1780's (I. Kenyon 1985a:42), but was declining in popularity by the 1820's and early 1830's (Noel Hume 1969:130). Creamware was in use from 1760 but was in decline by the 1810's (I. Kenyon 1985a:46).

Painted ceramics account for the largest amount of decorated white earthenwares (49.5%). The painted ceramics consist of both blue painted and polychrome on pearlware and whiteware. Most of the blue painted ceramics are on whiteware. Blue painted floral ceramics are very common during the first half of the 19th century and were an inexpensive ware (I. Kenyon n.d.). The early palette polychromes account for 36.2% of the painted polychromes. These wares display a variety of floral motifs executed in the common colours of brown, orange, green and blue. One outstanding example of an early polychrome is the nearly complete teacup from Feature 2 (Figure 8a). This example has a design of stems, leaves and buds in the traditional early colours of orange, brown and green with an interior and exterior brown rim line. As well, this teacup has a pearlware glaze and is of a form common to the first two decades of the nineteenth century (I. Kenyon 1987c, Fig.a). The late palette polychromes on whiteware make up 63.8% of the painted polychromes. Again, floral patterns are represented in the Story sample with the common colours of red, blue, green and black. These late

Table 2: Distribution of Artifacts by Class

Artifact Class	Features											Post Molds			Surface Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	1	2	3			
Ceramics	4	19	2	36	0	35	40	0	119	1	2	1	2	573	944	
Pipes	0	11	0	31	0	13	1	2	20	0	0	0	0	35	113	
Personal	0	117	0	7	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	135	
Glass	0	24	1	39	0	21	1	0	45	0	0	0	0	60	191	
Metal	0	115	0	41	2	38	5	2	94	0	0	0	1	8	306	
Bone	2	4901	0	118	0	796	7	0	453	0	1	1	1	78	6358	
Brick	0	5	0	14	29	252	0	0	67	0	0	2	3	16	388	
Total	6	5192	3	346	31	1210	55	4	800	1	3	4	7	773	8435	

Table 3: Distribution of Ceramic Tableware

Ware/Type/Variety	Features											Post Molds			Surface	Total
	1	2	3	4	6	7	10	11	1	2	3					
<hr/>																
White Earthenware																
Plain																
Creamware	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9		
Pearlware	-	2	1	5	6	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	111	141		
Whiteware	-	4	-	14	16	4	18	-	2	-	1	-	177	236		
subtotal	-	6	1	19	22	14	27	1	2	-	1	-	293	386		
Painted																
Early Palette	-	6	-	3	5	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	21	50		
Late Palette	-	1	1	5	19	5	19	-	-	-	1	-	45	96		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
subtotal	-	7	1	8	24	16	23	-	-	-	1	-	67	147		
Printed																
Old Blue	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	22		
New Blue	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	25		
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5		
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Green	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3		
subtotal	-	2	-	2	2	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	36	56		
Edged																
Blue Scalloped	-	1	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	24	35		
Green Scalloped	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14		
Molded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
subtotal	1	1	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	38	50		
Sponged																
	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	23		
Dipt																
	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	9	21		
Black Basalt																
	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3		
Burnt/Unid.																
	-	1	-	4	8	2	32	-	-	1	-	-	72	120		
Total	1	17	2	40	65	37	110	1	2	1	2	-	528	906		

Table 4: Rim Vessel Forms

Type/Variety	Plates	Cups	Saucers	Bowls	Other	Total
Plain						
Creamware	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware	-	-	-	1	1	2
Printed						
Old Blue	2	2	-	-	1	5
New Blue	-	2	3	-	-	5
Brown	2	-	-	-	-	2
Green	-	1	-	-	-	1
Painted						
Blue Pencilled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Palette	-	2	8	-	1	11
Late Palette	-	8	14	2	1	25
Other Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edged						
	25	-	-	-	-	25
Sponged						
	-	5	-	-	-	5
Dipt						
	-	-	-	6	-	6
Burnt						
	3	2	5	3	-	13
Black Basalt						
	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	32	22	30	13	6	103

palette polychromes were introduced around 1830, replacing the earlier polychromes in popularity (I. Kenyon 1987a:25)

The second largest category of decorated white earthenwares is transfer printed (18.9%). Blue transfer printing accounts for the largest number of the printed wares (83.9%). Blue transfer printed wares are first noted in Ontario by 1820 (I. Kenyon 1987a:22). "Old blue" or dark blue is well represented (39.3%) in the Story site assemblage, but a larger amount of "New blue", or light blue, is present as well (44.6%). New blue becomes common after 1830 as do the other printed colours (I. Kenyon n.d.). An excellent example of new blue transfer printed ware is the incomplete saucer recovered from Feature 7 (Figure 8b). The other transfer printed wares consist of black, brown and green sherds, making only 16.1% of the transfer-printed wares combined.

The third largest category of decorated white earthenwares is edgeware (16.8%). Both green and blue edgewares are represented, with blue being the more prevalent. Edgeware enjoyed an increase in popularity after 1810, but was in decline after 1830, although blue edgeware continues until the 1870's (I. Kenyon 1988:5).

A small amount of spongeware was found on the site (Table 3). Spongeware, an inexpensive ware, makes its first appearance in Ontario during the 1840's (I. Kenyon 1985b:13-15).

Dipt or banded ware is also represented at the Story Site in small amounts (Table 3). This was an utilitarian ware, usually appearing on bowls, common throughout the 19th century, with earlier examples occurring on pearlware or creamware bodies (I. Kenyon n.d.). There are some earlier examples on the site from features 4 and 10.

Finally, three sherds of black basalt were recovered from the site - two from feature 6, and one from the surface collection. This type of expensive ceramic typically appeared in the form of teapots and pitchers. Black basalt was in use prior to 1820 (Ferris 1985:18).

Based on the number of surviving rims, the Story site assemblage contains 50.5% teaware (cups and saucers). Most of the teaware consists of inexpensive types such as painted and sponged (82.2%). Only 8 or 17.8% of the teawares were expensive (ie. printed; Table 4). In comparison with other early 19th century site assemblages compiled by Ian Kenyon of the Ministry of Culture and Communications (Figure 7), the Story Site actually is below average in amount of expensive teaware recovered. This suggests that the inhabitants of this site were not very prosperous.

Table 5 : Distribution of Crockery

Crockery	Features						Surface	Total
	1	2	4	6	7	10		
Rims	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	8
Sherds	2	2	55	18	3	9	41	130
Total	3	2	56	20	3	9	45	138

Table 6: Distribution of Pipes

Class	Features						Surface	Total
	2	4	6	7	9	10		
Bowls								
Plain	2	6	2	-	-	3	7	20
4 band fluted	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Human Effigy	-	1	-	-	2	3	2	8
Masonic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Misc. Moulded	3	6	10	-	-	6	9	34
Subtotal	5	13	12	-	2	13	19	64
Stems								
Plain	6	17	1	1	-	7	13	45
"MU.." / "..W"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
"G.."	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
"..ASG.."	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ribbed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Subtotal	6	18	1	1	-	7	16	49
Total	11	31	13	1	2	20	35	113

Sites

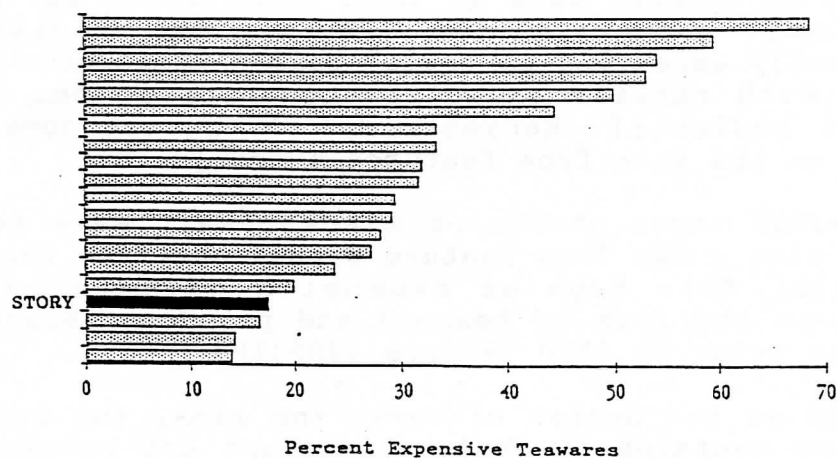


Figure 7: Comparison of the Percent of Expensive Teawares on Early 19th Century Sites

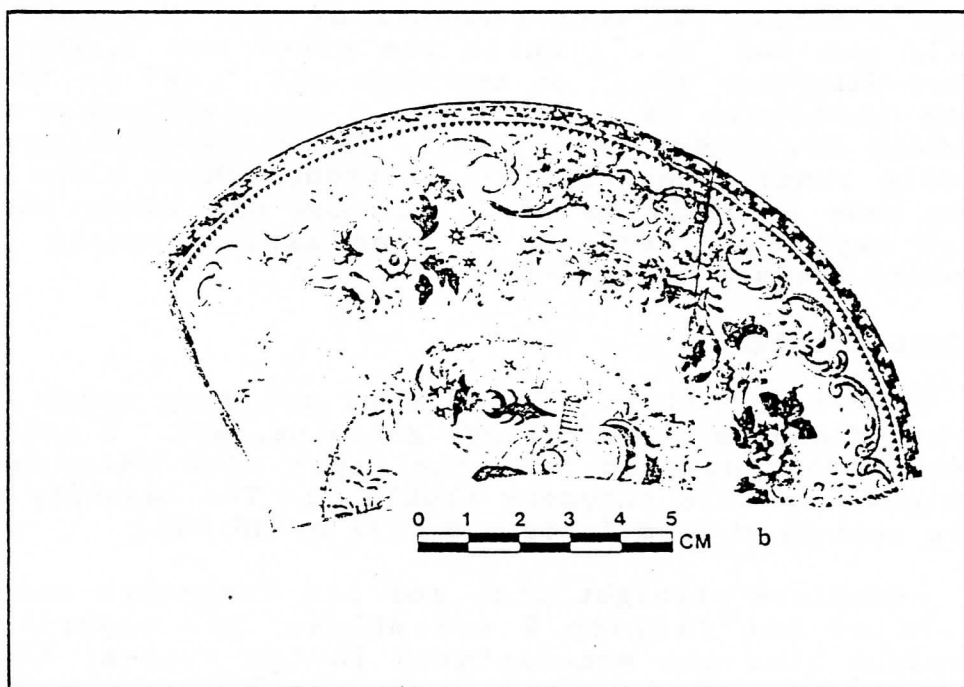
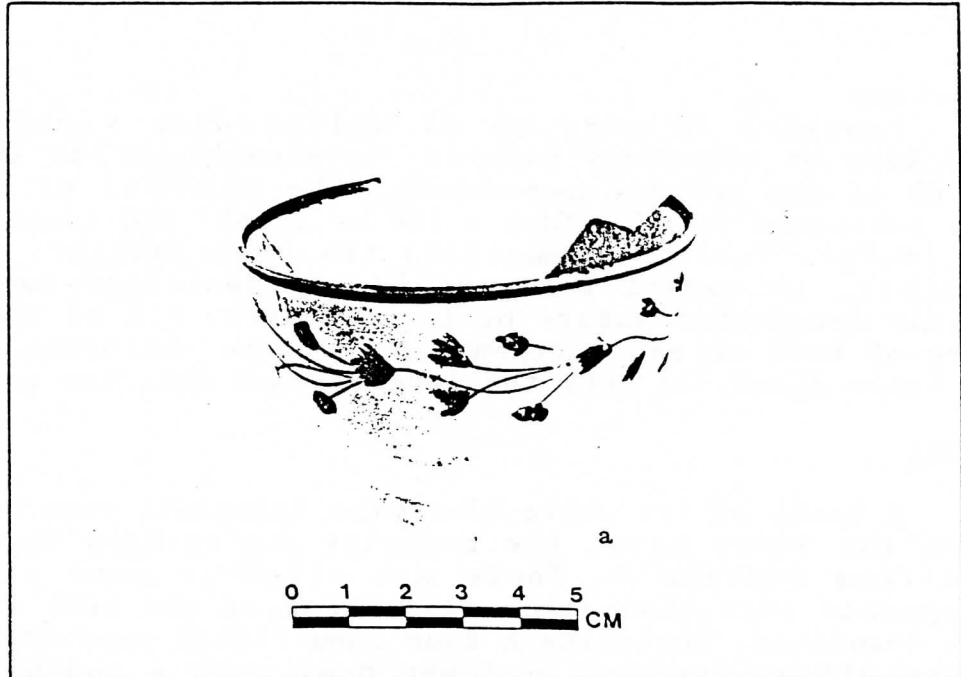


Figure 8: A- Early Palette Polychrome Painted Teacup from Feature 2
 B- New Blue Transfer Printed Saucer from Feature 7

Crockery

Crockery is made up of utilitarian vessels. The crockery at the Story site is represented by 138 sherds or 14.6% of the ceramic assemblage. The majority of crockery was recovered from feature 4 (56 or 40.6%) and feature 6 (20 or 14.5%). Table 5 summarizes the distribution. Unfortunately, no vessel forms could be identified due to the highly fragmented nature of the crockery. All of the sherds were of buff or red earthenware and some exhibited a yellow or brown glaze, on both the interior and exterior surfaces.

Pipes

A total of 113 white clay pipe fragments were recovered from the Story site, the majority coming from the surface and from feature 4. There are slightly more pipe bowl fragments (64) than stems (49). Most of the bowl fragments are decorated, including a four band fluted pipe bowl, eight human effigy designs, and one bowl with a masonic symbol (Table 6). Most of the pipe stems are plain, however, one exhibits some "ribbing" and three exhibit remnants of maker's marks. Two bear remnants of the "Glasgow" name as well: one has "G..", while the other has "..ASG..". The third displays "MU.." on one side and "..W" on the other. This last pipe is undoubtedly a Murray/Glasgow pipe and perhaps the others are as well. The Murray/Glasgow pipe has a date range from 1833-1861, although these pipes may have been made as early as 1826. Glasgow was among one of the most important centres of pipe export during the 19th century (Walker 1971:23-25).

Personal Items

"Personal items" is a broad category which includes items of adornment, clothing, grooming, etc. A total of 136 items were recovered from the Story site which have been assigned to this category (Table 7). The majority of these were recovered from feature 2 (117 or 86.0%).

Complete straight pins and pin fragments account for 60.7% of the feature 2 assemblage. The majority of the straight pins are manufactured in two pieces; that is, a shank would have a second piece of wire wrapped around the top and anchored by a stamping process which would spread the shank and firmly attach the head. Sometimes, the blow was sufficient enough to flatten the head of the pin - some of these examples exist from the Story Site. This process was in use until the early 19th century (Noel Hume 1969:254). Associated with these pins in both features 2 and 6 are small glass beads - suggesting that bead embroidery and the manufacturing of beaded garments was an activity undertaken at the site.

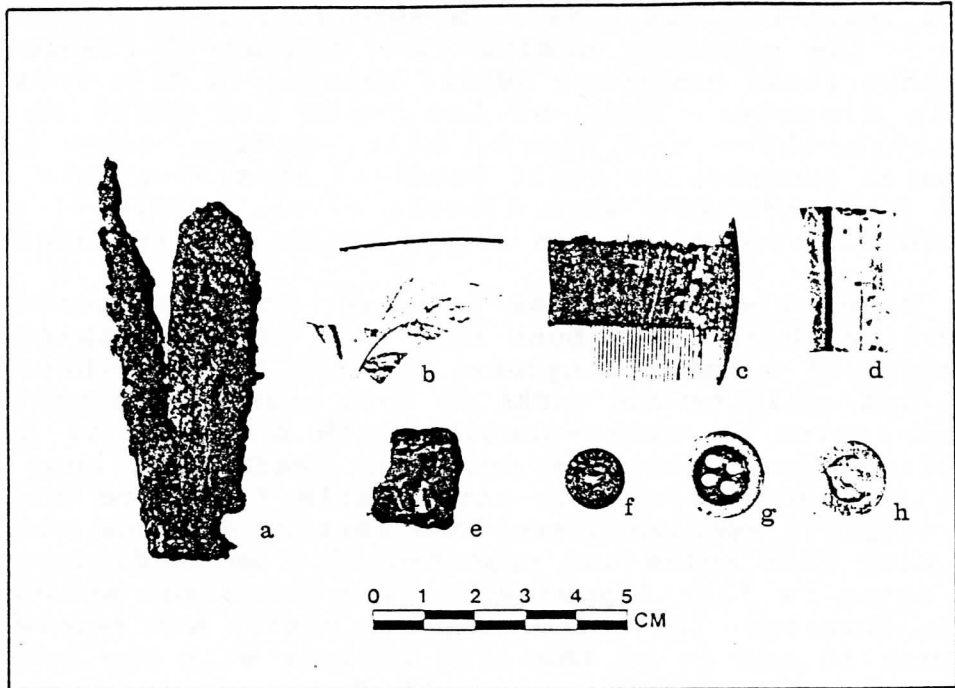


Figure 9: Miscellaneous Artifacts from Story. A- Clasp knife (F.2); B- Early palette painted saucer (F.2); C- Bone comb fragment (F.4); D- Polished and cut bead-like bone object (F.2); E- Strike-a-light of Onondaga chert (F.2); F- One-piece gilt button (F.10); G&H- Bone Buttons (F.4)

As a result of waterscreening twenty five complete glass beads and six fragments were recovered from the Story Site - the majority coming from feature 2 (Table 7). The complete glass beads are small, ranging in size from 1.2-4.3 mm in diameter. Most of the beads are white in colour, although there are black, blue, green, aqua and pink coloured examples as well. Beads of this size were commonly used for embroidery work (Ferris et.al. 1985:13), with the possible exception of two larger necklace-sized specimens.

Bone objects include buttons, comb fragments and one bead-like object. The bone bead-like object, apparently the midshaft of a small longbone, had the marrow removed with a file and exhibits cut marks on both ends. It is polished and plano-convex in cross-section with a length of 2.9 cm. A total of three complete and four fragmented bone buttons were recovered from the site (Table 7; Figure 9c-d, g-h). Two complete specimens are from feature 4 - one has a round lip with four holes and measures 17.4 mm in diameter, while the other is flat lipped with five holes and measures 15.6 mm in diameter. The third complete button was recovered from feature 10 and is of the disc variety with one hole in the centre and a diameter of 18.4 mm. Bone buttons were generally of a utilitarian nature and would have been used for men's underwear and pant-flies. As well, some of the larger buttons would have been used in the fastening of outerwear (Ferris 1986:99-100). One other button was recovered from feature 4 - a small shell or "pearl" button with four holes and a diameter of 7.5mm. These types of buttons were used mainly on shirts and blouses (Ferris 1986:100).

Metal artifacts include a clasp knife, 1 boot eyelet, and 3 one-piece buttons. Two of these are brass. One is missing the shank and appears to have a floral pattern around the edges of its underside. This button is 22.0 mm in diameter. The second button has a shank and appears to be devoid of decoration with a diameter of 18.7 mm. The remaining button, from feature 10, was once gilded and has a shank and diameter of 12.5 mm. It also exhibits the lettering "TREBLE PLATED" and "STAND. COL." on the underside (Figure 9f). Gilt buttons were very fashionable in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and were worn on various types of garments (Ferris 1986:98).

The final item in the personal category is a clay marble, also from feature 4. It has a diameter of 13.8mm and was the only item from the site that could be considered a toy.

Glass

The glass category is made up of window, lamp chimney and bottle/container glass (Table 8).

Table 7: Personal Items

Class	Features					Surface	Total
	2	4	6	7	10		
Bone							
Bead-like	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Combs							
fragment	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
teeth	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Buttons							
complete	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
fragments	1	2	-	-	-	1	4
Metal							
Clasp Knife	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Straight Pins							
complete	21	-	2	-	-	-	23
fragments	50	1	1	-	-	-	52
Buttons	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Boot-eye	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass							
Beads							
complete	24	-	1	-	-	-	25
fragments	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Shell							
Button	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other							
Marble	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	117	7	5	1	2	3	136

Table 8: Distribution of Glass

Types	Feature						Surface	Total
	2	3	4	6	7	10		
Window Pane	22	-	33	7	-	35	28	125
Container								
black	-	-	1	5	1	8	14	29
aqua	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	13
clear	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	-	1	4	5	1	8	25	44
Lamp Chimney	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	7
Burnt/Unid.	2	-	-	5	-	2	6	15
Total	24	1	39	21	1	45	60	191

Window Pane

A total of 125 sherds of window glass were recovered. The sherds range in thickness from 0.9 mm to 1.8 mm with an average of 1.2 mm. Sites earlier than ca. 1850 tend to have an average thickness below 1.6 mm, while sites after ca. 1850 are closer to 2.0 mm in average thickness (I. Kenyon 1980).

Bottle Glass

Bottle sherds at the Story site are predominately "black" or dark olive green (65.9%). Black glass was used mainly for liquor and mineral water bottles (Jones & Sullivan 1985:14). The remaining sherds from this category are aqua-coloured (29.5%) and clear (4.51%).

Lamp Chimney Glass

Only seven pieces of lamp chimney glass were recovered, making up 3.66% of the assemblage. The use of glass lamp chimneys did not become common until after 1850 when there was an increase in the use of kerosene fuel (I. Kenyon 1987b:11).

Metal

The majority of this category consists of metal scrap (49.4%). Most of this scrap comes from features 2 and 10 which were partially waterscreened. The metal scrap from feature 10 may belong to a pot or pail, as some rim fragments were identified.

Nails compose 28.1% of the metal category. Of the identifiable nails, forty were machine cut square head nails, while seven exhibited hand-wrought heads (Table 9). All of these nails appear to have machine cut shanks. The machine cut nails with hand-wrought heads were common from the 1790-1820's (Nagy 1989:178). However, nails with machine cut heads began being manufactured ca. 1815 and eventually replaced the hand-hammering method altogether (Noel Hume 1969:253).

A total of 27 small lead shot "pellets" were recovered from feature 2 ranging from 2.5 - 3.9 mm in diameter. As well, nine fragments of lead wastings, weighing less than a gram, were also recovered.

Other metal objects recovered from the Story Site include: an iron horse harness buckle and two door/drawer handles (one of brass, the other of iron) from feature 4; a partial sheet metal pot from feature 6; a wrought iron gardening implement (fork on one side/hoe on the other) from feature 7; a fragment of a horseshoe from feature 10; and other miscellaneous hardware pieces from the various features.

Bone

Artifacts

Two fragments of bone handles, likely from table utensils, were recovered from feature 7. One is burnt and both are decorated with a row of incised oblique lines.

Faunal Remains

The faunal assemblage consists of 6,356 bone and eggshell fragments (Mattila 1991). This large number is a result of waterscreening fill from some of the features, especially feature 2. Features 2, 4, 6 and 10 produced the most bone with both feature 6 and 10 exhibiting substantial quantities of thermally altered bone - 85% and 53%, respectively.

The majority of the identifiable mammal remains are from domestic species - pig (55), sheep (34) and cattle (25) (Table 10). These frequencies are similar to those recovered from other early historic homesteads whose occupants have been identified as Canadian born or raised settlers (Figure 10). The domestic chicken accounted for 73% of the identifiable bird remains. As well, 1,110 small egg shell fragments were recovered. The presence of these domestic animals is typical of historic homesteads.

Identifiable non-domesticates utilized for food were also evident in the assemblage, with fish being the most prevalent. A total of 527 fish bones were recovered comprising five identified species, all available in the nearby Grand River system (Matilla 1991; Table 10). A comparable fish assemblage exists for the historic Native settlement of Mohawk Village (I. Kenyon & Ferris 1984), however, it must be noted that Euro-Canadian settlers were procuring fish as well. Indeed, there is a substantial amount of sheep, especially in feature 2. Sheep has not been commonly found in faunal assemblages from historic Native sites in the area. As well, deer is not present in the Story Site faunal assemblage as it was at Mohawk Village, for example. Thus, the faunal assemblage provides little support for an historic Native component at this site.

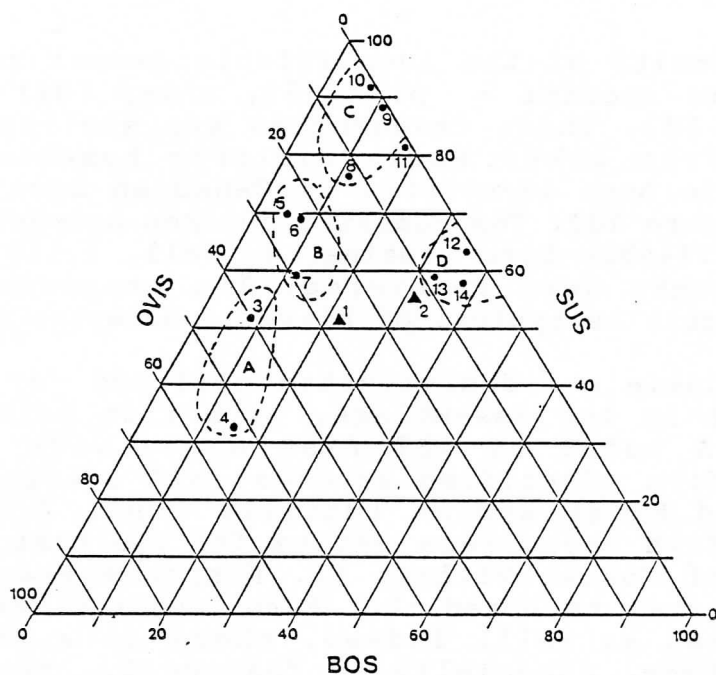
Conclusions

The Story Site is multi-component, containing both prehistoric and historic occupations. The small quantity of prehistoric material produced only one diagnostic, a pipe bowl fragment, suggesting a 17th century date for this occupation.

The 19th century component is interpreted as an early homestead. This is based on the features, such as the

Table 9: Distribution of Metal

Class	Features							Post Moulds	Surface	Total
	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	3		
Ferrous Metal										
Nails										
Wrought	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	7
Machine Cut	6	16	-	10	1	1	4	1	1	40
Unidentified	8	13	1	9	-	-	8	-	-	39
Subtotal	16	30	1	20	3	2	12	-	1	86
Metal Scrap										
	54	3	-	15	-	-	75	-	4	151
Other										
	9	8	1	3	2	-	7	-	3	33
Lead										
Gun Shot										
	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Wastings										
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	115	41	2	38	5	2	94	1	8	306



- Key:
- 1 Story Site (Total Assemblage)
 - 2 Story Site (Surface Assemblage)
 - Cluster A - 3 and 4 Immigrant Farmers (Ferris and Kenyon 1983)
 - Cluster B - 5, 6 and 7 Canadian Born/Raised Farmers (Kenyon and Ferris 1984)
 - Cluster C - 8, 9 and 10 Native Farmers (Kenyon and Ferris 1984)
 - 11 Drake Site (Dodd 1990)
 - Cluster D - Squatters and Traders
 - 12 and 13 Mississauga Squatters (Mattila 1989)
 - 14 Trombley Site - Michigan Traders (Martin and Colburn 1989)

Figure 10: Triangular Graph Showing Percentages of Pig, Sheep and Cattle on Various Historic Sites

Table 10: Story Site Fauna

Species	Feal. 1	Feal. 2	Feal. 4	Feal. 5	Feal. 6	Feal. 7	Feal. 10	Surface	Posts	Totals
Chicken	0	9	5	5	5	0	0	50	0	69
(<i>Callus gallus</i>)	0									
Passenger Pigeon	0	13	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	23
(<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>)										
Avian Eggshell	0	1046	46	11	0	7	0	0	0	1110
Unidentifiable Aves	0	21	3	2	0	15	1	0	42	
Creek Chub	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>)										
White Sucker	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
(<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>)										
Sucker family	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
(Catostomidae)										
Large Mouth Bass	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
(<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>)										
Black Craple	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
(<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>)										
Walleye/Sauger	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(<i>Stizostedion</i> sp.)										
Ort. Cranial	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ort. Vertebrae	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Ort. Spines/Rays/Ribs	0	145	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	148
Ort. Unident. Scales	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275
Unidentifiable Vertebrates	0	1821	17	457	3	233	7	1	2539	
Brook Lasimona	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
(<i>Lasimona compressa</i>)										
Cylindrical Floater	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
(<i>Anodonta ferusskianus</i>)										
Unident. Saltwater Snail	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Shore Pond Snail	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
(<i>Bulinna megasoma</i>)										
Unidentifiable Gastropod Frags	0	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Pygmy Shrew	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(<i>Sorex hoyi</i>)										
Sorex sp.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Star Nosed Mole	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(<i>Condylura cristata</i>)										
Soricidae	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Grey Squirrel	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
(<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>)										
Red Squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>)										
Woodchuck	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
(<i>Marmota monax</i>)										
Eastern Chipmunk	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(<i>Tamias striatus</i>)										
Whitefooted Mouse	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
(<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>)										
Peromyscus sp.	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Meadow Vole	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
(<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>)										
Microtus sp.	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Unidentifiable Small Rodent	0	1068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1068
Pig	0	22	5	7	0	0	11	10	0	55
(<i>Sus scrofa</i>)										
Cattle	0	5	1	7	1	1	4	6	1	25
(<i>Bos taurus</i>)										
Sheep	0	19	2	4	0	0	6	3	0	34
(<i>Ovis montes</i>)										
Artiodactyla	0	18	3	21	0	4	3	0	0	49
Human	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(<i>Homo sapiens</i>)										
Unidentifiable Mammal	2	264	31	244	1	117	45	1	705	
Waterfowl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

cellars and well/cistern which can be expected at this type of site. The domestic nature of the majority of artifacts recovered and the identification of typical farm animals in the faunal assemblage also confirms this assumption.

The site was settled early, sometime before 1830, based on early ceramic types such as the black basalt and the early palette painted wares. The very small amount of spongeware suggests a date of termination during the 1840's, as this ceramic type becomes more popular after this time.

Ethnicity can be difficult to determine, and it may be that an earlier historic Native occupation occurred at this site. Feature 2 in particular suggests this because the ceramics are earlier than those recovered from other features, and it includes unique items such as the glass beads and bone bead-like object. The location of the site within the original tract of land granted to the Six Nations and its proximity to the Johnson Settlement supports the possibility of a historic Native presence. If this is the case, it is not surprising that subsequent, Euro-Canadian settlers used the same location since it may have already been cleared by the earlier occupants.

Feature 2 also exhibits evidence of sheep in the faunal assemblage. It appears from previous studies that there is a lack or paucity of sheep in assemblages from other early historic Native sites in the area (Kenyon and Kenyon 1986:85). As well, the triangular graph showing the percentages of sheep, pig and cattle (Figure 10) would seem to indicate that the occupants of the site were Euro-Canadian, not Native. The "Native-like" artifacts such as the glass beads may simply indicate a relationship between the Euro-Canadian settlers of the Story site and the neighbouring occupants of the Johnson Settlement. Furthermore, there appears to be a growing demand by Euro-Canadians in the 19th century for Native crafts (I. Kenyon & Ferris 1984:40), which may also explain the Native-like artifacts in feature 2.

The historical record is of little use in regards to confirming or refuting an earlier 19th century Native occupation. Nonetheless, there is good evidence to suggest that someone, either Euro-Canadian or Native, briefly occupied the site in the 1810's or 1820's, since the fill from feature 2 lacks ceramics from the later period. Likely following a brief abandonment of the site, but still while the area was relatively cleared of heavy vegetation, Benjamin Hopkins occupied this site during the 1830's. This is based on the Return of Inspection Document and the short family history previously discussed. The Hopkins family are likely the creators of the bulk of the Story site material and features. Hopkins eventually, sold the land to John McLaren in 1839, who in turn may have lived in the existing

log house briefly prior to erecting his own house somewhere else on the property. This would account for the later ceramics (specifically the spongeware), dating to the 1840's.

The excavation of the Story site has added to our knowledge of early 19th century settlement in Brantford Township, as well as demonstrating the benefit of utilizing fine waterscreening in the recovery of material from historic sites in this area.

Acknowledgements

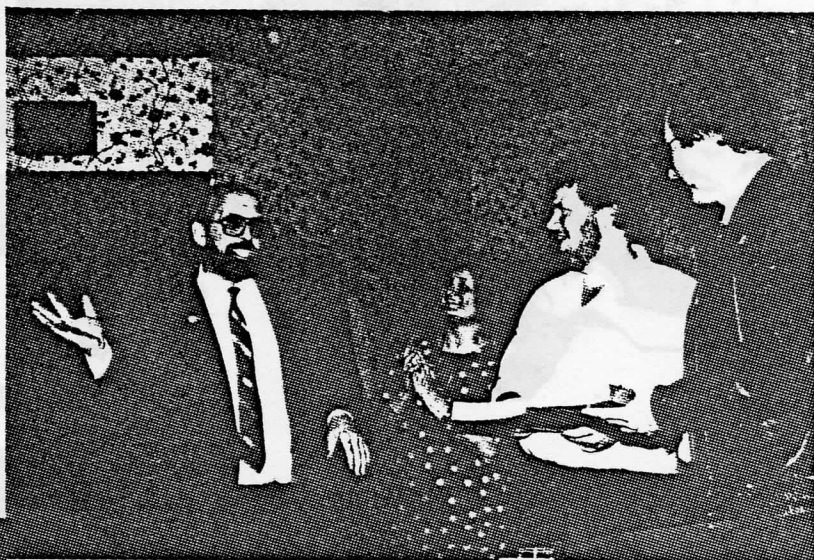
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